

Exemptions:

- Antimicrobial agents used as sanitizers, disinfectants or medical sterilants are exempt under the conditions of 3CCR § 6720.
- PCAs or professional foresters and their employees performing crop adviser tasks. (3CCR § 6720)
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

Scope for 6766: All employers of fieldworkers who enter fields treated with any pesticide.

Ask the employer about the medical care facility that was chosen. Did the employer contact the facility and assure that they could handle pesticide poisonings and exposures? How does the employer assure that fieldworkers are informed about medical information? Ask field worker employees if this information is known or available when working in treated fields.

Question the employer about the procedure used to transport exposed or injured employees to the facility. Have they had any exposure incidents?

Exemptions:

- Granular baits, attractants, or repellants in traps applied in a field. (3CCR § 6760)
- Algaecides used to treat the irrigation system. (3CCR § 6760)
- Pesticides injected into plants. (3CCR § 6760)
- Applications by vector control agencies. (3CCR § 6760)
- PCAs or professional foresters and their employees performing crop adviser tasks. (3CCR § 6720)
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

9. Change Area 3CCR § 6732

Scope: For all pesticides.

- Employers of persons who handle any pesticides in commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity.
- Employers of any persons who regularly handle pesticides with “DANGER” or “WARNING” on the labeling in any setting.

Inspect the place where employees end their pesticide exposure and remove personal protective equipment, and the area where they can change clothes and wash themselves. The employer must make available clean towels, soap and sufficient water for thorough washing. The employer must provide a clean storage area for personal clothes.

Exemptions:

- Vertebrate pest control baits, solid fumigants, insect monitoring traps or non-insecticidal lures. See 3CCR § 6720(e).
- Antimicrobial agents used as sanitizers, disinfectants or medical sterilants are exempt under the conditions of 3CCR § 6720(c).
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

10. Proper Storage of Personal Protective Equipment 3CCR § 6738(a)

Scope: Employers of persons who handle any pesticide.

Inspect the employer's PPE storage. Is PPE kept in a clean, specially designated place when not in use? Examples of proper storage are lockers or assigned tote bags. Equipment left on the floor or stuffed under the seat of a mix or load vehicle is not considered proper storage. In addition, a pesticide storage area is not a proper place for storage of safety equipment. PPE must be kept separate from personal clothing.

Does the employer provide for the daily inspection and cleaning of all required PPE, and repair or replace any worn, damaged, or heavily contaminated PPE? Verify that the employer washes contaminated PPE separate from other clothing or laundry. Does the employer assure that any person or firm assigned or hired to clean or repair potentially contaminated PPE is protected and informed?

An employer may contract with an employee to launder coveralls or other PPE, but the employee must have separate equipment and facilities to launder these items and must not take contaminated PPE into their homes. See 3CCR § 6738(a)(8).

Interview handler employee(s) and ask if they are provided with appropriate PPE and how PPE is cleaned and stored each day. 3CCR § 6738(a) standards also apply to owners or operators when required by pesticide labeling to use PPE. (See 3CCR § 6601 and Application of Standards on page 6).

Respirators must be stored in a place that also protects them from dust, heat and direct sunlight. See 3CCR § 6739(h)(4).

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- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

11. MB - Recordkeeping 3CCR § 6784(b)

Scope: Methyl bromide field fumigations involving employees.

Review the employer's records for all employees involved in application, tarpaulin cutting, tarpaulin repair and tarpaulin removal activities. Do the records identify the person, work activities, date(s), duration of handling, E.P.A. Registration Number and the brand name of the methyl bromide product handled? Compare the dates and hours worked by each employee to the limits allowed.

Verify that for fumigations of enclosed spaces two trained persons are present and that both persons have the required PPE.